CLAIMS

1. A tube for inspecting internal organs of a body wherein at least one sensor is incorporated in said anterior face of said tube and wherein:
   - at least one conduit of energy to activate said at least one sensor is associated with the wall of said tube;
   - at least one conducting element for transmitting signals of said at least one sensor to the rear end of said tube, and
   - at least one receiver for said signals.

2. A tube for inspecting internal organs as in claim 1 and wherein the wall of said tube comprises a channel.

3. A tube for inspecting internal organs as in claim 2 and wherein the wall of said tube comprises a totally embedded channel.

4. A tube for inspecting internal organs as in claim 2 and wherein the wall of said tube comprises a recessed channel.

5. A tube for inspecting internal organs as in claim 1 and wherein a lighting element is associated with said anterior face of said tube.

6. A tube for inspecting internal organs as in claim 5 and wherein said lighting element is an optical fiber running along the wall said tube.

7. A tube for inspecting internal organs as in claim 5 and wherein said lighting element is a light emitting source.

8. A method for inspecting internal organs of a body wherein at least one sensor is incorporated in an anterior face of a tube and wherein:

- energy is supplied to said anterior face of said tube for at least activating said at least one sensor by way of at least one conductor running along said tube;
- signals are transmitted from said at least one sensor to a rear of said tube, and
- said signals are fed into a receiver of said signals.

9. A method for inspecting internal organs of a body as in claim 8 and wherein some of said energy supplied to said anterior face of said tube is used for keeping a sensor clear.

10. A method for inspecting internal organs of a body as in claim 8 and wherein said signals are raw.

11. A method for inspecting internal organs of a body as in claim 8 and wherein said signals are pre processed.

12. A method for detecting changes in indications of vital functions of a patient, wherein sensors of an inspection tube in said patient send signals which when interpreted as passing a certain predetermined threshold of deviation set an alarm on.